

부정적 감정이 청각적 언어상상에 의해 유발된 대뇌 피질 활성화에 미치는 영향*

김지웅**† · 이홍식** · 김찬형**

The Influence of Negative Emotion to Cortical Activity Induced by Auditory Verbal Imagery*

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국문초록

연구목적 :

가

가

방 법 :

18 (11 , 7)

결 과 :

alpha, beta, theta, delta
, Alpha

가

가 . Beta

: 1999 8 3

: 2000 12 23

1998 9 4

, 152 American Psychiatric Association, Annual meeting
10 (AKAP)

1999 5 16 , Washington DC
, 1999 AKAP Scholarship Aw -

ard

**

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.¹⁶⁾
 ,
 .
 , 가¹⁷⁾¹⁸⁾
 . 가
 (stimulus elicited action) ,
 (long term memory)
 (stimulus intention) ,
 .
 (spontaneous action or self gene - (anterior cingulate cortex) (supp -
 rated action) lementary motor area)가 가
¹⁹⁾
 (willed intention) ,
 . 가 (self - monitoring)
 (self - monitoring system)²⁰⁾ ,
 , (auditory verbal imagery)
 (feed forward), ,
²¹⁾ McGuire²⁰⁾
 (feed backward).¹⁵⁾ (positron emission tomography,
 (in - PET) ,
 tention) (left inferior frontal gyrus) 가
 , willed intention ,
 (self - monitoring awareness) , (left premotor cortex),
 , 가
 .
 ,
 가 ,
 ,
 ,
 가²²⁾
 .
 , 가
 .¹¹⁾ 가
 .
 (vocalization)
 (volitional vocalization
 area)
 ,
 alien limb sign
²³⁾ 가
 (squirrel monkey) , (willed intention)
 , PET

4. 분석 방법

1) 30 paired t - test

3) 자료 수집

가 paired t - test

4 DCBA paired t - test

2) 가

4) 과제 수행도의 평가

30 paired t - test

가 가

가 10cm visual analogue scale 가

3. 정량화뇌파

10 Significance Probability Map²⁷⁾

2 SPSS/PC + (WIN)

32 (ElectroCap) 0.05

, 1994 , Eaton, Ohio, USA)

international 10 20 system

impedence 10k

결 과

1. 연구 대상의 인구학적 자료

가

Neuronics(, 1995 18 11 (61.1%), 7 (38.9%)

25.67 ± 2.06

12

25) 1 epoch

epoch sampling 256

artifact arti -

2. 과제 수행도

fact가 20 30 10cm visual analogue scale

epoch

fast Fourier transformation(FFT) 7.17 ± 1.29 7.57 ± 1.04

delta 1 4Hz, theta

4 8Hz, alpha 8 13Hz, beta 13 22Hz 7.19 ± 1.18 7.23 ± 1.04

30 brain

map²⁶⁾ 4가 (t = 1.00, p = 0.33),

4가 map , map 30

(μV) (t = 0.15, p = 0.88),

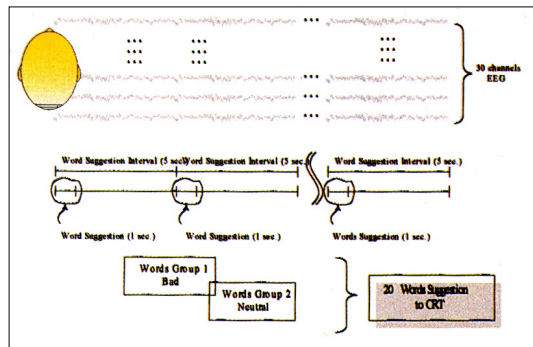


Fig. 1. Cognitive tasks.

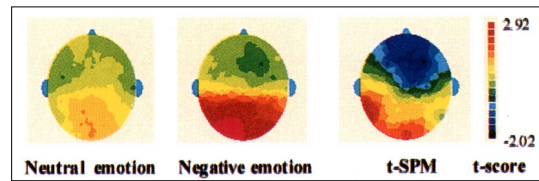


Fig. 2. The comparisons of the amplitude (μV) of alpha frequency band during the auditory verbal imagery tasks between when using neutral word list and negative word list. Left : Auditory verbal imagery task versus baseline task when using neutral word list. Middle : Auditory verbal imagery task versus baseline task when using negative word list. Right : Auditory verbal imagery task when using negative word list versus auditory verbal imagery task when using neutral word list.

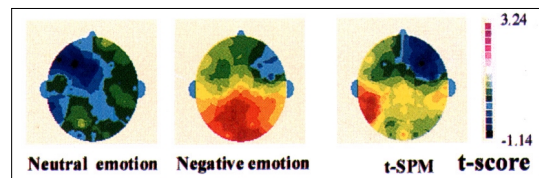


Fig. 3. The comparisons of the amplitude (μV) of beta frequency band during the auditory verbal imagery tasks between when using neutral word list and negative word list. Left : Auditory verbal imagery task versus baseline task when using neutral word list. Middle : Auditory verbal imagery task versus baseline task when using negative word list. Right : Auditory verbal imagery task when using negative word list versus auditory verbal imagery task when using neutral word list.

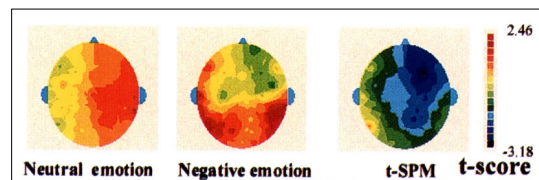


Fig. 4. The comparisons of the amplitude (μV) of theta frequency band during the auditory verbal imagery tasks between when using neutral word list and negative word list. Left : Auditory verbal imagery task versus baseline task when using neutral word list. Middle : Auditory verbal imagery task versus baseline task when using negative word list. Right : Auditory verbal imagery task when using negative word list versus auditory verbal imagery task when using neutral word list.

($t=1.51$, $p=0.15$)

3. 정량화 뇌파

1) 중립적 내용의 기준과제시와 청각적 언어상상과제시의 뇌파 진폭 비교

Alpha

(2), beta

(3). Theta

, delta

가

2) 부정적 내용의 기준과제시와 청각적 언어상상과제시의 뇌파 진폭 비교

Alpha TT1($t=2.50$, $p=0.02$), CP1($t=2.45$, $p=0.02$), CP2($t=2.36$, $p=0.03$), T5($t=2.56$, $p=0.02$), P3($t=2.45$, $p=0.02$), Pz($t=2.40$, $p=0.03$), P4($t=2.26$, $p=0.04$), T6($t=2.30$, $p=0.03$), PO1($t=2.92$, $p=0.01$), PO2($t=2.27$, $p=0.04$), O1($t=2.63$, $p=0.02$), Oz($t=2.65$, $p=0.02$), O2($t=2.61$, $p=0.02$)

가 (2). Beta

CP1($t=2.80$, $p=0.01$).

CP2($t=2.31$, $p=0.03$), T5($t=2.12$, $p=0.05$), P3($t=2.39$, $p=0.03$), Pz($t=2.74$, $p=0.01$), P4($t=2.15$, $p=0.04$), PO1($t=2.77$, $p=0.01$), Oz($t=3.24$, $p=0.01$), O2($t=2.61$, $p=0.02$)

(3). Theta

TT2($t=2.24$, $p=0.04$), T5($t=2.40$, $p=0.03$), T6($t=2.46$, $p=0.03$)

가

(4). Delta

가

3) 독립적 내용의 청각적 언어상상과제시와 부정적
내용의 청각적 언어상상과제시의 뇌파 진폭 비교

Alpha

, TT1($t=1.36$, $p=0.19$)

visual analogue scale

, 4가

가, $F_4(t=2.02$, $p=$ 가

0.06)

가

(2). Beta

. Alpha

TCP1

(relaxed wakefulness)

가 ($t=2.18$, $p=0.04$), T5

가²⁹⁾

가 ($t=2.01$, $p=0.06$)(

3).

. Theta

FP2($t=-2.38$, p

alpha ()

$=0.03$), $F_4(t=-3.18$, $p=0.01$), $C_4(t=-2.30$, $p=$

,

0.04), $CP_2(t=-2.27$, $p=0.04$), $P_4(t=-2.18$, $p=$

(intake task)

0.04)

(4). Delta

(rejection task)

가

alpha 가

³⁰⁾

고 찰

alpha 가,

alpha 가

1929 Hans Berger가

가³¹⁾

alpha 가 가

가

,

(single ph-

oton emission computed tomography, SPECT)

alpha

가

,
alpha

²⁸⁾

,

가

,

,

가

²⁸⁾

,

,

가

,

가

가

가

alpha

[illegible]

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ABSTRACT

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The Influence of Negative Emotion to Cortical Activity Induced by Auditory Verbal Imagery

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Objective : The concern about auditory verbal imagery has increased due to its possible relationship with auditory hallucinations. The research on auditory hallucinations was activated in accordance with the advance of neurophysiologic and functional neuroimaging studies, and the relationship between auditory verbal imagery and auditory hallucination was also investigated with neuroscientific methods. In particular, the group of neuropsychiatrists who insisted that auditory hallucination results from the abnormality of self monitoring systems has attempted to document the relationship between auditory verbal imagery and auditory hallucination using brain activation studies. Most auditory hallucinations are derogatory in content and accompany negative emotions. If auditory verbal imagery plays an important role in the pathogenesis of auditory hallucination, then it must be influenced by negative emotions.

This study was aimed to examine the hypotheses that negative emotions have influence on cortical activity provoked by auditory verbal imagery and that the area which is influenced by negative emotions is where it is regarded to be related to either auditory hallucinations or self monitoring systems.

Method : To examine these hypotheses, quantitative electroencephalography(Q-EEG) was applied during the auditory verbal imagery tasks using a two word list. The one word list accompanied negative emotion and the other accompanied neutral emotions, and they were suggested to the subject via computer monitor system.

Total 18 right handed normal subjects(11 male subjects and 7 female subjects) were enrolled.

Results : The difference of EEG amplitude between during the baseline task and during auditory verbal imagery task using neutral word list : there were no significant difference in all electrode and all alpha, beta, theta, and delta frequency bands. The difference of EEG amplitude between during the baseline task and during auditory verbal imagery task using negative word list : In alpha frequency band, the EEG amplitude was increased in bilateral parietal, bilateral posterior temporal and bilateral occipital area. In beta frequency band, the EEG amplitude increased in bilateral parietal, bilateral occipital and left posterior temporal area. In theta frequency band, the EEG amplitude increased in TT2, T5, T6. In delta frequency band, there were no significant differences. The difference of EEG amplitude between during the two auditory verbal imagery tasks using negative word list and neutral word list : In alpha frequency band, there was an increasing trend in TT1 and a decreasing trend in frontal area including F4 during the negative auditory verbal imagery in EEG amplitude, although statistically not significant. In beta frequency band, EEG amplitude was increased in temporal area such as TCP1. In addition, there was an increasing trend in T5 in EEG amplitude, although statistically not significant. In theta frequency band, the EEG amplitude was decreased in the right

hemisphere areas such as FP2, F4, C4, CP2, P4. In delta frequency band, there were no significant differences.

Conclusion : In summarizing the above results, left temporal area was more activated during auditory verbal imagery using negative word list than using neutral word list. Left temporal area is known to play an important role in self monitoring systems and left temporal abnormality has been observed in schizophrenic patients in many studies. According to the above results, during auditory verbal imagery with negative emotion, more activation in left temporal area is necessary, but that may not achieved in schizophrenia patients. So, the possibility that the resultant disturbance of self monitoring system may be related to auditory hallucination is suggested in this study.

KEY WORDS : Negative emotion · Auditory verbal imagery · Cortical activity · Normal subjects.